

# THE CHRONICLE

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., June 30, 1883.

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We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, to encourage productive industries at home, afford a just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies.—Ohio Democratic Platform, June 21st.

## THE OHIO TARIFF PLANK.

We have all the time contended that there was no real division in the Democratic ranks on the tariff issue. We believed that the Democratic view of the tariff was a moderate one and that all apparent divergences came from reaching the point through different channels of thought. The well expressed tariff clause in the Ohio platform has proved that opinion correct and now those members of the party who have represented the supposed extremes, hasten to unite in praise of that utterance so happily chosen. Mr. Waterson is well pleased and says it is an improvement on his own pet expression while Mr. Colyar, with equal grace and good feeling, pronounces himself entirely satisfied. This is now no more cause for bickering, and the paper or politician that seeks to stir up further strife in the Democratic ranks is opposed to the interest of the party and seeks to destroy it by underhand means.

The Ohio Democrats begin their tariff clause with the assertion that they favor a tariff for revenue. That is a matter of fact. Congress has no power to lay a tariff for any other purpose than for revenue and the imposition of duties for any other expressed purpose would be unconstitutional. They further say that it should be "limited to the necessities of the government economically administered." That is correct policy and fittingly rebukes the corrupt Republican party that has maintained a high wall tariff in times of profound peace, hindering revenue and fostering monopolies. Then comes the blow straight from the shoulder that strikes the free traders, and tells those cranks that they must seek quarters outside of the Democratic party. The clause continues, "and so adjusted in its application to prevent unequal burdens, to encourage productive industries at home, afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

This has all the time been the position of the CHRONICLE. We have argued that the tariff should be so adjusted as to encourage home industries and keep up the wages of laborers. That senseless phrase "a tariff for revenue only" militates against the idea of such an adjustment and we have therefore opposed its adoption by the Democracy. It has now been laid away in the tomb along with the resumption plank in the national platform of 1876 and other blundering expressions that snatched victory from the hands of an almost triumphant Democracy. We rejoice that it is dead and we feel that the Democracy is safe in having avoided the issue it entailed.

The expression of the Ohio Democracy on this subject is complete and to the point. It can have but one meaning and that meaning is fully set out; it is no equivocal phrase of questionable intent that can be tortured into numerous constructions; it says all that is intended and leaves nothing to be explained afterwards; it expresses a moderate and sensible view of the tariff issue and nicely avoids both of the radical extremes. We predict that it will be incorporated into the platform of the National Democracy and become the "organic law" of the party.

When the tariff has been "limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered" no demagogue can urge that it oppress the tax payer. When it is so adjusted as to encourage industries at home and afford compensation to labor, then ample protection will be afforded and a necessary burden turned into a national blessing. The framer of the Ohio platform is an artist and said exactly what the Democrats have been blunderingly trying to say for eight years. He pitched the tune on the correct note and the Democratic chorus sings in a cadence of harmony. Another "Ohio man" has gone head. Hurrah, for the gifted Buckeye!

## TOBACCO FIGURES.

Foreign manufactured tobacco was practically excluded by a duty of 50 cents a pound under the old rates, and the internal revenue was 16 cents a pound. The last Congress reduced the tariff to 40 cents per pound and the internal tax to 8 cents. These are the figures on tobacco. The position of the CHRONICLE is that the internal revenue tax ought to be removed, and we say for the good it will do this section of the country the duty on the imported article had as well remain as it is. It is estimated that the price of home tobacco was advanced 25 per cent. last year on account of the tariff. The editors of the Democrat, like a great many smart young men about town, seem to think they can make a farmer believe anything they please. The editor of the CHRONICLE was brought up among farmers and knows that it is a great mistake. We desire to foot no one and simply present the above figures.

The Union City Anchor needs the attention of those able young editors on First street. That journal has the temerity, in the face of all that the Democrat has recently said on the subject, to venture the opinion that one country editor out of a dozen don't know anything about the tariff, and actually say the discussion of the subject by the country press "is amusing." Can it be possible that the Anchor man has read the Democrat without discovering its editors' wonderful ability to discuss the tariff?

## A DEAD ISSUE.

We have no desire to bore the public with the discussion of dead issues. The present editor of the CHRONICLE, as has been before stated, supported Gen. Bate for Governor in the last State elections. We announced in taking charge of the paper that we considered the State debt question in abeyance, and said we would rejoice if the debt should be settled according to the terms of the 50-3 act. We thought all sensible people and papers were abiding the issue of events on that troublesome subject, for there is nothing else to do. We certainly thought that all lovers of Democratic harmony were anxious to heal the breach that the discussion of the debt question caused. That is the view that the editor of the CHRONICLE, as a Bate man, took of the situation, but those lightning editors on First street, imbued with the spirit of progress, began a war on all papers that favored "a strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national," in the last campaign, and attempted to read them out of the party on that account.

In quoting from national platforms to prove their revenue only doctrine, they studiously avoided the expression quoted above, which occurs in the Democratic platform of 1880. For that reason we inquired if they indorsed it, and they have answered plainly that they do, though the admission was accompanied by circumlocution and tricky attempts to revive a discussion on the State debt question.

Now all we want to say in this regard is this: If you endorse that utterance of the National Democracy just trying to drive papers that supported Fessell out above, which occurs in the Democratic platform of 1880. For that reason we inquired if they indorsed it, and they have answered plainly that they do, though the admission was accompanied by circumlocution and tricky attempts to revive a discussion on the State debt question.

In Montgomery county the Fessell party was stronger than in other sections of the State, and it seems exceedingly strange to a person coming from a district where the "sky blues" were practically unknown, that the county should have stirred up so much feeling here. To the outside world the question that our neighbor on First street seems so ready to talk about is not only a dead issue, but in its life time was a local issue, confined almost to this immediate locality. It seems exceedingly silly that a newspaper that prides itself on its progress should be so eager to discuss such a matter, and when the Democrat began such talk we thought it was meant as a jest and not as serious argument.

The Democrat takes the liberty of formulating a nonsensical sentence, putting it in quotation marks and crediting it to the CHRONICLE. Such an act is perfectly unjustifiable. If the Democrat wishes to give what it conceives to be the substance of a remark it should so state the fact. A sentence so quoted and credited as the one above alluded to, indicates that the exact language is reproduced, without alterations or omissions, which was far from being true in the sentence alluded to. We don't believe the editors of the Democrat would intentionally and willfully make such a misrepresentation of fact, it must have been the result of carelessness, but we hope they will in the future confine themselves to quoting our exact language when they wish to make extracts from the CHRONICLE, and never credit us with what we didn't say.

The sentence which we refer to in the above paragraph is this: "Do you swallow home rule and a tariff for revenue only?" The CHRONICLE never asked such a foolish question or anything resembling it, although it was quoted and credited to us in the Democrat.

Everybody knows what that expression "home rule" in the platform of '80 referred to; but the smart young men of the Democrat give but little credit to public intelligence. Federal authority under Republican administrations had repeatedly interfered with State elections prior to 1880. That was notably true in 1876, and the platform of 1880 meant to rebuke that interference by a declaration of home rule, simply that and nothing more. We are very strong for home rule if anybody is against it; but we don't know that that bark of liberty is in immediate danger.

We will close this editorial by stating emphatically that we will make no discussion on issues pertaining to the last State elections. They are dead and of no interest to the people.

## THEY HAVE ALL HEGGED.

Our free trade contemporary, the Democrat, which claims to be the exponent of pure Democracy, will do well to notice the following from the Philadelphia Times:

Mr. Waterson's free trade Democratic venture, or "tariff for revenue only" platform, has met with ill luck at every turn both in and out of the House of his own friends. McDonald started out with the first rifle, but Hendricks, Voorhes and Holman hedged for incidental protection, and finally McDonald hedged with credit to public intelligence. The original Waterson free trade candidate for Speaker, stood the racket out as he could, and the grain which had promised to be large all at once deteriorated, and now we are on safe grounds when we state that we cannot count on a larger yield in the county than from 30 to 40 per cent. compared with last year. The general disaster is, however, redeemed by excellent crops in various localities. In other portions of Tennessee the crops are excellent and full yield. Summer this year is the worst wheat county in the State.

An "average society girl" who sleeps in gloves to make her hands soft has come to the conclusion that the editors of the Democrat sleep in their hats. It is a mistake, however, the condition of those able editors was caused by no artificial means—it's natural.

The British government has been shipping Irish paupers to America, and the commissioners of immigration are taking steps to prevent any more such immigrants from landing. Some of those already landed have stated that they were taken from the almshouses at home.

## TENNESSEE TALK.

A Tipton county farmer has a game hen that kills snakes.

Brownsville is boasting of the good condition of her streets.

Work on the Lebanon court house began this week, probably.

Neal's Gazette claims that Dyer county has the finest timber in the world for making barrels.

Mr. S. D. Hays takes the place of John H. Freeman, lately deceased, as clerk of the Supreme Court at Jackson.

In Haywood county the fruit crop is good and farmers are very busy trying to keep the grass out of the cotton and corn.

A twelve year old son of Mr. Ezekiah Hodges was killed in the machinery of a mill in Weakley county last week.

Dickson Press: "Several car loads of wheat have been shipped from here to Nashville during the last few days. The prices range from \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel."

A fruit packing establishment of Eastern Maryland will move to West Tennessee if the proprietors can find a locality that will promise them plenty of fruit.

Mr. J. F. Merry, of the Illinois Central railroad who is going to run immigration excursions into Tennessee next Fall, writes to Commissioner McWhirter, "The boom has already begun and will surprise everybody by its magnitude."

Dyersburg Gazette: Wheat harvest is in full blast in Dyer county and the golden grain is being cut at a lively rate. We are told by knowing ones that the straw is very thick on the ground but that the heads are large and extra heavy.

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbia, held last week, it was determined to offer a premium of \$50 for the best and most accurate paper setting forth the industrial advantages of Columbia and a committee appointed to look after that matter.

Loss from 100 out of 5,000 silk worm eggs failed to hatch in a practical experiment made by Prof. S. H. Lockett, of the University of Tennessee. Silk culture in Tennessee is easy, pleasant and profitable. Ladies who have to make their own support should engage in it.

A Daniel, yes, a very Daniel come to judgment, has been found in the person of a Fayette county magistrate at LaGrange, Tenn. He recently fined a mother-in-law for assaulting the husband of her daughter, and thereby established a precedent for which the much-abused sons-in-law of all countries and of the ages to come must forever thank him.

Dickson Press: One hundred and fourteen car loads of freight were handled at this place from June 1st to 10th. More freight is handled at Dickson than at any other station along the line of the N. C. & St. L. R. R., from Nashville to Hickman, Ky. It would be well for Maj. Gordon, president of the proposed I. A. & T. R. R., to make a note of this fact.

McMinnville Standard: The farmers of this county are cutting their wheat, most of which is more or less injured by the rust. From the best information we can get, we are of opinion the crop of this county will not be more than half as good as last year. Some farmers have pretty good crops, but many have little over half a crop, while others have wheat not worth cutting.

Dickson Press: A brakeman named Lynch fell from the top of a moving freight train, a few miles east of this place, last Friday, and the wheels passed over one of his hands, cutting off two fingers and a thumb, and he also received several severe bruises by the fall. He was taken to his home at White Bluff and his wounds were dressed by Dr. Dobson. At last accounts he was doing as well as could be expected.

Dresden Enterprise: After inquiry among the farmers we learn that the wheat crop of this year will not be as good as that of last year either in quantity or quality. The recent rains have caused it to be lost to such an extent as to prevent a decrease of the yield besides making what has been produced not as good as it would otherwise have been. Many farmers reaped last week, and by this time the crop has been about gathered.

Athens Post: Wheat harvest is about over, and the reports are contradictory—in some cases different parties from the same neighborhood arguing different results. Upon the clover lands we think the yield generally will be pretty fair—stale land, to some extent, a failure. But it is hard to tell, as the grain is so much injured by the rust.

This school, unlike Emory and Henry College, so called, with its 125 pupils, bestows no compulsory degrees upon any one. So with Webb's School at Culleoka with its 160 pupils; it bestows honors only upon those who win them under their training. So, it seems to me, it ought to be in every institution of learning. A member of the Memphis Conference has recently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from a little "College" at Tullahoma, which has about 100 pupils—mostly local patronage. It has come to be a saying among the people of this State, that D. D.'s, L. L.'s, &c. begin to flow out from the so called colleges, that they are in a dying condition, and so in need of quick help and much of it. Let them all do honest work and they will live, otherwise they ought to die.

"Not changing the subject," have you got any Irish potatoes down your way? Not less than three hundred barrels are being shipped from our little State (West Harpeth) every day. How many thousands and barrels are being raised in Douglas Circuit I cannot yet ascertain, as the digging is just getting under good headway.

Your old friend and mine, the Rev. W. M. Green, has felt called upon to explain his position on State platform of last year declared

## CHRONICLE LETTER BOX.

From the Rev. J. H. Good.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—I hope my friends will not think I am getting tired of reading the CHRONICLE or of contributing to its columns. On Sunday the 10th I attended one of my appointments to preach on a subject pre-announced. After opening the services I had evident presumption of an approaching chill. Asking the congregation to sing, I retired a moment from the pulpit till I sufficiently recovered to proceed. I returned in about ten minutes and preached, with a chill on me, to the largest congregation I have ever seen at that place. I was agreeably surprised that I should hold the attention of so many under the circumstances. I was quite sick afterwards and, contrary to my usual custom, returned home Monday morning, feeling a second attack. I succeeded, but have been quite feeble since. I only lost one day from active work.

Last week I visited the closing exercises of two schools in our county. Thursday evening that of Miss Ella Lucas, of Somerville, Tenn., and Friday that of Prof. Garner, of Rock Spring, this county. If we are to judge of the regular work, by these public exhibitions, we should say both were good schools. Miss Lucas is held in high esteem by her patrons, and deserves so. She seems well adapted to the work of a Christian teacher. This would be gratifying to her friends about Somerville.

Prof. Garner's school is strictly first-class, where good and solid work is done. There was present on the last day of his exercises, the President of a Kentucky College and in a public address he expressed great surprise to find such a school doing such work in this section of the State. Some of the original students of the young man were from a credit to schools or colleges of much greater pretensions. Arkansas is rapidly advancing in the cause of education. May her movements in Christianity keep pace with her other interests. It was my pleasure to address both of these meetings. On last Sunday we had a most pleasant service, and I trust profitable. On visiting a family in the afternoon, I learned that the word had taken effect on the hearts of two young men, inmates of the house. I conversed with them both and found them quite serious, especially one of them, who spent the afternoon alone in his room, refusing his dinner. This was encouraging to me. I had rather be the means of saving one soul than to become illustrious or have all the glories and honors of the world.

Since returning home this week I have been fighting the grass in my garden, and the contest is not decided yet.

The rains have been so frequent and the weather so warm that vegetation is growing rapidly. We have now almost assured one of the finest corn crops ever made here. The oat crop is now being harvested and is abundant. Cotton is looking well now, but quite grassy in places. It is thought there will be an average crop.

It has been quite warm for several days and as there is a good deal of moisture in the earth, the crops and vegetation, I fear we shall have a malarial season. I am now writing in an atmosphere at the temperature of 98° at 2.40 o'clock, p. m. There is some reflection, however, as the sun's rays are falling on a portion of the porch.

The peach crop is a partial failure but apples are quite abundant. Fruit does well in this section and there has been quite a revival on the subject for the last few years. The fruit except cherries, does well here. We have had whortleberries in great profusion.

That enemy to the chicken tribe, the hawk, makes his presence quite scarce, as I have seen very few this season. I hear it is reported they have emigrated. Some one claims to have seen a large hawk flying for other parts. Our family is in usual health.

Monticello, Ark., June 23d, 1883.

From Rev. A. T. Goodloe.

DEAR CHRONICLE:—I see in a recent number of the Nashville Banner an account of the closing exercises of the McTear Institute, located at McKenzie, Tenn., which is very gratifying to this correspondent in as much as the Senior Principal is "flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone." Among other things it is said: "There is no sham work done at McTear Institute. Messrs Goodloe and Williams probe to the bottom and lay the best foundation for a thorough education. This institution is decidedly the best youths training school in West Tennessee. It is growing in popular favor abroad. There were enrolled this session upwards of 140 pupils, and the prospects for the future are bright."

This school, unlike Emory and Henry College, so called, with its 125 pupils, bestows no compulsory degrees upon any one. So with Webb's School at Culleoka with its 160 pupils; it bestows honors only upon those who win them under their training. So, it seems to me, it ought to be in every institution of learning. A member of the Memphis Conference has recently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from a little "College" at Tullahoma, which has about 100 pupils—mostly local patronage. It has come to be a saying among the people of this State, that D. D.'s, L. L.'s, &c. begin to flow out from the so called colleges, that they are in a dying condition, and so in need of quick help and much of it. Let them all do honest work and they will live, otherwise they ought to die.

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subject of the "Modern Dance" in the Franklin Review and Journal of last week. It seems that he has been favoring some forms of this iniquity, but the thing has got so nasty that he wants it destroyed, "hide viscera and horns," to use his own language. It seems that all of that huge nonsense they had at Nashville not long since, closed out with the irrepressible "hop," of the most approved and libidinous type. And yet Christian (?) people go on saying it is no harm to dance, and Christian (?) ministers go on winking at it. The saying has gone abroad that dancing men and women do not blush. What next? Allow me to express my thanks again for the favor which you have done for me from week to week by sending me the CHRONICLE. It is the best secular paper that I know of, and while it has always been good, it is better now than it ever was since I became acquainted with it, ten years ago.

Yours ever,  
A. T. GOODLOE.  
West Harpeth, Tenn., June 28, 1883.

A RATHER WORN out story is told of a man, very pious but very lazy, who pasted a printed copy of the Lord's prayer on the head of his bed and when he retired at night pointed it to with solemn mien and reverentially ejaculated: "Them's my sentiments!" It is too warm to talk about the tariff, so we have pinned the Ohio platform tariff plank to the CHRONICLE mast head and we trust readers will for our opinion on the subject. Them's our sentiments.

Inasmuch as Mr. Garner is one of the nine referees of the supreme court, recently appointed by Governor Bate, these charges become doubly interesting.—Dresden Enterprise.

You must let the governor off this time, Brother Lewis. It was their Honors of the Supreme Court who did that little job.

The State Wool-growers' Convention of Texas have passed resolutions condemning the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, and strongly recommending that the next Congress be petitioned to repeal the unjust laws affecting the wool industry of the United States, and asking the united co-operation of all organizations throughout the country to that end.

While the Democrat was picking out quotations from the National platform of '76 to pin to its mast head, it is strange that it omitted the clause which demanded the repeal of the resumption act and pronounced said law a hindrance to a return to specie payment. That clause is just about as live and sensible as the one selected.

The Democrat is a live newspaper. The day after the ancient expression about a "tariff for revenue only" had been laid away in its little grave that marvelous journal of progress dug up the corpse and pinned it to its mast head, where it now sticks "like a dried beetle nailed to the wall."

HENRY WARD BEECHER was 70 years old on the 25th. The day was celebrated at Brooklyn Music Academy by the great preacher's many friends.

Benton county is happy over the prospect of an abundant supply of hog and poultry. Her woods are full of swine and her corn crops are flourishing.

CHOLERA has broken out in a violent form on the Asiatic coasts of the Mediterranean sea and in Egypt, and is spreading rapidly.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the U. S. mints for the week ending June 23d was \$213,999.

Senators D. Voorhes, of Indiana, was recently received by a Cincinnati Enquirer Correspondent and expressed himself very fully and freely on the tariff question. We give below the substance of the interview.

In the course of a talk about the part that Indiana will play in the next campaign the Senator repeated his declaration with regard to the tariff plank, and said he didn't believe the Democrats would understand anything of the kind again. "We will be all right in Indiana," he said, "if the national platform is drawn with care and good sense, as I believe will be. The declaration upon the tariff ought to be in plain language, and ought to express fairly the sentiment of the Democratic Voters, not of theorists. A tariff 'for revenue only' is an impossibility. Any tariff that is not meant to protect some export, if men want to advocate free trade, let them do it; but no one ought to be allowed to commit the Democratic party to the theory for party voters won't subscribe to it. The tariff operates as a tax. Free trade would do away with the custom-house, abolish the duties on imports and levy a direct tax on the people for the support of the Government. In other words, it would be general taxes \$200,000,000 a year, and people would have less to pay taxes with than they have under the present system. The people of Indiana won't help to bring about any such result. Taxes are already quite heavy enough and are well adjusted."

There are not less than 15,000 manufacturing establishments in this State, employing at least 75,000 hands, nearly all voters. If anyone supposes that any of these people, or the farmers who supply them with food, will support a movement designed to strike at a system under which they are more or less benefited, especially when they know that a change to free trade would impose direct taxation as well as cheaper labor and hamper industry, they are very mistaken. There is no one in this State who believes in such a change. Talk of what Mr. Goodloe has said so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what he said. I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them until my family. I soon began to improve and gained the strength and energy and family thought it strange and unusual, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hop Bitters! Hop Bitters! Hop Bitters!" and they have made mother well and us happy.—The Mother.

One Experience from Many.  
I have been sick and miserable so long and have cured my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what he said. I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them until my family. I soon began to improve and gained the strength and energy and family thought it strange and unusual, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hop Bitters! Hop Bitters! Hop Bitters!" and they have made mother well and us happy.—The Mother.

Money Lost.  
Lost, on SATURDAY NIGHT, June 23, between my residence and Rich's store, a sum of money containing \$150 00.  
—A lady, a twenty and nine ten dollar bill, rolled in a towel or light paper. I will pay a VERY LIBERAL REWARD for its return to me at the Grange Warehouse.  
THOS. M. ATKINS.

for a revenue tariff, with incidental protection, designed to foster our industries. I wrote it, and Mr. McDonald returned the State with me in its favor. The tariff plank in the Pennsylvania and North Carolina platforms were drawn in the same spirit, almost in the same words, and the people approved them, as they did here. The National platform must make similar declaration to carry the country. If it should, I can go through this State with it and get a Democratic majority of 12,000 votes.

"What I said about the industries of Indiana applies with even greater force to the condition of the South. The iron wealth of Virginia yet undeveloped is larger than that of Pennsylvania. West Virginia, East Kentucky and Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama are all included in the great eastern iron belt that begins in New York and has been the source of much of Pennsylvania's power. Manufacturers are getting a foothold in the South. In the address I made at the opening of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition I advised the people there to build mills for themselves, and thus keep at home the profits both of production and manufacture. They are doing it, and now turn out as good cotton goods of the coarser qualities as are made anywhere. This has been proved so long as to be able to stand alone and compete with the world, and now wants to crush out possible rivals in this country. The South, no doubt, is already making inroads on the New England trade in coarse cloths, and it would be a very nice thing for New England to get back that trade and be sure of holding it. Interests more powerful than New England's, however, will maintain a tariff that will recognize and encourage growing industries. Under this policy, devised and carried on by the best minds of our history, part of the country has been made strong; the greater part still needs assistance. It is the policy urged by Jefferson, Adams, Monroe, Jackson, and such men as believe in still favored by the mass of the Democratic party."

Giding later in the day with the Senator through the town of his pride, an avenue of black maples, forming an archway over the road, on one of the prettiest roads, ended in a road to the town. The Senator presently reined his horse at a puddle. A cow standing in several others, safely near the fence took fright, and, switching back into the road, jogged across the puddle ahead of the Senator.

"What a fool a cow is," I remarked. "Yes, what a fool a cow is," responded the Senator. "And a goose. A cow and a goose are the greatest fools I know of, except a man who thinks a tariff can be laid without protection."

FACTORIES.  
We take the following from the well written letter of J. W. F., of this city, in the Courier-Journal of the 23d inst. It ably treats a subject that the CHRONICLE has been touching up from time to time and we gladly reproduce it in lieu of an editorial on the same subject.

The idea of making Clarksville a large manufacturing center is being agitated as it never was before. Schemes for new undertakings for the capital are the constant theme of conversation. The old moss-back citizen, who has lived upon the interest upon investments locked up in the stocks of our banks doing no good for years to any one but his selfish self, has begun to calculate the cent, per cent, upon manufacturing. The chronic grumbler, who for years past has been crying out "Clarksville is dead!" is dead. Let us all be miserable together. "There's life in the old land yet." The narrow-minded citizen who has never thought of anything else as a benefit for Clarksville but its tobacco market, is awaking from his lethargy, and now talks of "the Pittsburgh of the South." A broad grin still triumphant upon Clarksville's formerly placid countenance, and the town is upon us, at least in a small way. What is needed now to open up the ball and start the whole community moving on in the dance of progress is experienced manufacturers. Clarksville has the capital and willing souls to furnish it to men who understand the business of manufacturing. Surrounding us are the finest iron ore beds in the world, a large supply of the best timber and upon the completion of the Clarksville and Princeton branch of the Indiana, Alabama and Texas railroad, the Crab Creek coal mines, the coal of which has been tested and found to be of first-class coking quality, and to be accessible, bringing to our doors coal for a mere nominal figure. As I said before, the capital and the material is here to bring about great results, to accomplish which all that is needed is the experience, the finer opening for Northern capitalists or artisans has not presented itself since the close of the war. The quality of the Tennessee iron ore is known the world over, and no finer opening can be found for a blast-furnace, rolling-mill, furniture manufactory, barrel factory or tobacco manufactory.

In this connection we would like to call the attention of the Clarksville people, property owners, and especially those of those capitalists mentioned above to the following. It is a fair illustration of what factories will do for a town. Senator Voorhes in a recent interview speaks of the town of Terre Haute, Ind., in which he lives, as follows.

We have here a town whose growth illustrates the result of a policy of protection. The place has been settled for sixty-five years was about 17,000. Then the nail factory and other industries started here, and the population has increased steadily at the rate of 1,000 a year, so that within fifteen or sixteen years we have nearly doubled our numbers. Factories within a radius of ten miles give employment to over 5,000 workmen, and they and their families furnish an active and hungry market to the farmers hereabouts for vegetables and the like. A market for home products is a distillery, which until last winter used 4,200 bushels a day, paying Chicago prices for it, sometimes more, and saving farmers transport and delay. So we have a community here, as all over the State, which is happy and prosperous, and only to be allowed to continue so.

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—A lady, a twenty and nine ten dollar bill, rolled in a towel or light paper. I will pay a VERY LIBERAL REWARD for its return to me at the Grange Warehouse.  
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